

The Intelligencer.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2.

West Virginia Bourbian.

"I am prepared to say that we have the worst Constitution of any State in the Union." — [Ex Judge James Ferguson, of Kanawha—a Democrat.]

The Gospel of State in West Virginia.

"I hate the Republican party with all the intensity of my nature. I intend to teach my children to hate it. I have lived hating it, and mean to go to my grave hating it." — Speech of Jake Jackson, Dem. candidate for Governor, at Fairmont, July 28.

Why the South is solid for Hancock.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket. — [Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic Harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26.]

General Gibson at Bellair To-night.

The famous Ohio stumper, General W. H. Gibson, will address the people of Bellair this evening. It is only necessary to mention the fact to assure the attendance of many persons from this locality. Those who heard him at Bridgeport last year would almost be willing to walk to Bellair to hear him again. There is only one Bill Gibson in the country, and he is within range to-night.

Republican Judicial Conference.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans appointed to hold a judicial conference, with a view to the recommendation of one or more candidates for the office of Judge in this circuit, in this city on Tuesday next, October 5th, at half-past 10 A.M.—by which hour delegates from the four counties—(Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall)—comprising the circuit, can reach the city. The conference will be held at the Court House.

A significant Utterance.

The Telegraph and Messenger of Macon, Georgia, expresses the hope that "the value of our property in slaves shall be returned to those from whom it was unlawfully wrested," and adds:

"It will do no harm to keep this question before the people that they may preserve the records and proper memoranda of their former slaves, in the event that a returning sense of justice on the part of the Federal Government may compensate them, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property."

The Cincinnati Commercial, commenting on the above, makes the following observation:

That is the true sentiment of the Solid South on the question of the compensation for slaves, and that is a part of what the bill to reorganize the Supreme Court means. General Hancock, please notice.

The Hon. Jacob B. Jackson is called upon by the Parkersburg Journal, in an other column, to answer to the people of Wood county on two important matters—one involving \$1,200 of a sugar grab, and the other in a matter of \$5,000 that concerns his professional reputation.

Jackson is a reformer at the school of the sage of Cipher Alley. He is a great hawker on the stump about fraud and reform. It seems as if reform in his case ought to begin at home.

Considering Jacob's connection with the Burdett and Bennet impeachment cases in the Legislature, and his ardent espousal of these two worthies, and his record on the Capital question, we should think that he would go slow as a virtuous indignator on the stump.

He has never yet, so far as we have seen, explained to the people of Harrison county the peculiarity of his course towards them in the Capital campaign. For instance, he has never explained the following defence offered on his behalf by Mr. Kenna:

"It is true that Mr. Jackson voted to remove the Capital from Charleston. It is also true that he voted to re-locate it at Clarkburg. But in voting to remove it he knew that he was giving his own town an even chance with every other when a permanent location should be made. But when the bill was passed concluding his choice to the new Capital—Charleston, Marion and Charleston—I personally know that his sympathies were with Charleston against the other points, and he only voted for Clarkburg because to vote for Charleston after having voted for removal from there would have been to stultify himself. I was in the county during the Capital campaign. I stumped it for Charleston. He counseled and encouraged his people to attend our meetings and vote with us. Through his personal influence Charleston meetings were gotten up throughout Wood county. That in Parkersburg was done by more than a thousand men. To him more than any other man in the state the vote of Wood county in favor of Charleston."

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.

The Protection of American Labor.

From Secretary Evans' New York speech.

There is another great interest of free government in American society—*the dignity of labor*. We have undertaken on this continent of ours to build up a fabric of politics in which every laboring man had the same share, every ignorant man had the same share, in political power, with the rich and the strong and the learned. And that system we mean to maintain; and in order to maintain a system and dignity of labor which is known nowhere else in the world, and has never been known anywhere in the world till here and now, we mean to protect the work of our workmen from competition with the pauper systems of Europe. [Applause.] Upon a narrow and stupid basis do they discuss this American system of industry! They speak of it as if it were protection of the mill owners, of the mine owners, of the proprietors and managers of furnaces and railroads and of ships. Why, of course, they have their share in the workers' industry, but the object of it all, and the political wisdom of it all, is to secure to protect our wages from being beaten down by the pauperism or the laborers of foreign countries, whose dignity, whose manhood, whose equality is not preserved. That is what our system of wages and our barrier mean—they mean that we will protect that dignity from being broken down.

And every laborer in this land ought to know—as many of them do now—that their interests are under the protection of the tariff system of the United States. They read in the Democratic platform that the Democratic party proposed to that barrier, and opposed to anything that will save the laborers of America from the same position that the laborers of Europe and of China enjoy. [Applause.] You can see it as a picture. When the Chinese come to a California—full-grown men, without wives and children, without

religion, without schools, without charities, without a share in the participation, a desire for it, in this magnificent system, in the dignity and glory of labor; then Denis Kenny and his friends can see that that impresses on their rate of wage. But the great mass of the Irish population of this country, that have come over to get rid of the crushing weight of taxes and military expenses, and the Germans that have done the same, do not seem to see that they are voting for the lords of the loan and of the mine in Europe to crush the competition of America and bring down the wages here, and then the wages down.

MANNING'S BILL.

How the Rebels Propose to Pack the Supreme Court—Twelve Additional Judges to Override the Present Court.

The following is the full text of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States:

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 2, 1880.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

Mr. Manning, (Dem. of Miss.) by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill:

A bill to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be, and is hereby increased to twenty-one, and that twelve Associate Justices shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and one Chief Justice shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be, and is hereby increased to twenty-one, and that twelve Associate Justices shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

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